THURSDAY, *January* 12, 1769.] THE [NUMB. 1358.]

NEW-YORK GENERAL JOURNAL; OR, THE ADVERTISER.

Containing the freſheſt ADVICES, *both* FOREIGN *and* DOMESTICK.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY JOHN HOLT, NEAR THE EXCHANGE.

ASSIZE of BREAD, publiſhed Auguſt 11, 1768.
Flour at 18/6 per Ct.

A White Loaf of the fineſt Flour, to weigh 1 lb. 11 oz. for 4 Coppers.——Ditto, of Dit. to weigh 13 oz. for 2 Coppers.

HIGH-WATER at NEW-YORK, and SUN'S RISING and SETTING, till Thurſday next.

D's	Age.	High-Water.	rises ☉ H	M.	sets ☉ H.	M.
THURSDAY	5	1	after 7	18	before 5	
FRIDAY	6	2	7	17	5	
SATURDAY	☽	3	7	16	5	
SUNDAY	8	3	7	16	5	
MONDAY	9	4	7	15	5	
TUESDAY	10	4	7	14	5	
WEDNESDAY	11	5	7	14	5	

First ☉ next Saturday is in the Afternoon.

Days 9 Hours 28 Minutes long, the 12th.

PRICE-CURRENT, in NEW-YORK.

Wheat per Buſhel	5s. 10d.	Beef per Barrel	45s. 0d.
Flour——	18s. 0d.	Pork	72s. 0d.
Brown Bread	18s. 0d.	Salt	2s. 6d.
Weſt-India Rum	4s. 3d.	Bohea Tea	4s. 1d.
New-England ditto	2s. 8d.	Chocol. per doz.	£.1 6s. 0d.
Muſcovado Sugar	6s.	Bees Wax	1s. 8d.
Single refin'd ditto	1s. 0d.	Nut Wood ☞	33s. 0d.
Molaſſes	2s. 3d.	Oak ditto ☞	20s. 0d

NEW-YORK, JANUARY 12.

To the PUBLIC.

AS the late *Inſtructions* to the Repreſentatives for the City and County of New-York, might have been inſtrumental to, and did, I verily believe actually bring on, a Diſſolution of the Aſſembly;—and as ſome People amongſt us, from the natural Depravity and Malignity of their Hearts; and others for want of due Information; have argued ſtrenuouſly againſt the Propriety of *Inſtructing* their Members;——I ſhall attempt (by a few Quotations from the Political Regiſter, addreſs'd to the Independant Electors of Great-Britain, and expreſs'd much better than I can myſelf) to prove, That *Inſtructions* to our Repreſentatives, are not only very proper and conſtitutional;——But that our Repreſentatives are indiſpenſably oblig'd to comply with them; and that no Candidate ought to be choſen a Repreſentative, who would not plight his Word of Honour, never to deviate from thoſe Principles.——

In treating of Elections in England, it is obſerv'd, "That their Members have of late Years, ſet themſelves above *Reſponſibility* to their Conſtituents.—That is, they diſclaim the Authority of the very Perſons, who give them all the Power they can lawfully pretend to. The *People*, are the *Fountain* of Authority. What they order, is right: What they prohibit is wrong: Becauſe the public Buſineſs is *their* Buſineſs. And all Perſons have a natural Right to have their Buſineſs done in the Manner which *they* approve of. Nothing therefore is ſuperior to the Majeſty of the People, but that of the Almighty: for King's are only the People's Delegates, reſponſible to them for their Conduct. This Principle lies at the Bottom of all free Government. On no other can the Expulſion of Tyrants, on no other can the glorious Revolution, to which, with all its Deficiencies, we owe more than Words can expreſs, be juſtified.——And are *Members* of Parliament above Reſponſibility to the People, while King's are not? They too plainly ſhew, that they think themſelves ſo.——Our *Deputies* are become, forſooth, an *auguſt* Aſſembly, awful Legiſlators, arm'd with *Privilege*, in ſuch a Manner, that we are afraid to complain of their Miſmanagements, leſt, inſtead of liſtening to our Remonſtrances, they inflict *Puniſhment* on thoſe from whom they derive their Authority. They are not to be approach'd, our *Deputies* are not to be approach'd by their *Conſtituents*, but in the humble Guiſe of *Petition*.——And our Petitions they may reject without Conſequence to themſelves.——Bleſſed Britiſh Privileges!"

"Is not this diametrically contrary to the firſt Principles of *free* Government? What People in electing Repreſentatives, ever intended delegating to a few, the Power of *tyrannizing* at Pleaſure, over *themſelves*, without *Reſponſibility*? What free People can, without Indignation, behold their Governors entrenched in Privileges of their *own* making, whoſe Intent is *unknown* to the Subjects, and which they aſſume to themſelves the Power of ſtretching as wide as they pleaſe, making themſelves at the ſame Time Legiſlators, Judges, Juries, and Executioners! Did the *People* give their Conſent to the ſetting of Traps to catch themſelves? For what, I pray you, are the Boundaries of Privilege? When is the Subject obnoxious? When is he ſafe? That the *legiſlative* and *executive* Powers ſhould be lodged in the ſame Hands; that the ſame Perſons ſhould have the Power of *making* Laws with penal Sanctions, and likewiſe the Power of determining who are *guilty* of violating thoſe Laws? Has not this been always conſidered as abſolutely Inconſiſtent with the very Idea of Freedom?"

"Again,——All wiſe States have been cautious of truſting Power too long in the *ſame* ſet of Hands. Man is ever liable to be intoxicated by it, and when he knows he is not *ſoon* to be called to Account for the Uſe he has made of it, he is emboldened to take the greater Liberties. There is therefore, no Safety, but in keeping in our *own* Hands, as much as poſſible, the Power of diſpoſing of our Liberties. Is it not manifeſt, that a Parliament elected for one Year, if they continue themſelves for three, and a Parliament elected for three Years, if they lengthen the Period of their Dominion to ſeven, are guilty of the ſame arbitrary *Encroachment*, on the Privileges of their Conſtituents, as a Prince, who ſhould break through ancient conſtitutional Limitations, and make myſelf a Deſpot.——Why ſhould not the very Parliament, you are now going to elect for *ſeven* Years, continue themſelves for *twenty*? Why not for Life? Why ſhould they not vote Membership to their *Families*, and ſo put themſelves on the ſame Foot with the *Peers* of England?"

"Again,——Do you conſider, my good Countrymen, what you do, when you elect a Repreſentative for *ſeven* Years? Do you conſider what Miſchiefs a ſet of worthleſs Men, attached to an ambitious Peerage, and a *corrupt Court*, may bring on their Country, in ſo *long* a Period of *unlimited* Power? If you do rightly conſider this, you will, I imagine, be cautious *whom* you truſt, and on what *Conditions*.——Again, What I mean above all Things, to requeſt of you at preſent is, to ſecure, in this general Election, the Reſponſibility of your Members.—It is high Time, that you ſhould inſiſt on their conducting *public* Affairs, according to the *public* Mind, and that you aſſert your Privileges.——Woe to that State, in which the People have not Spirit enough to make their Grandees ſtand in Awe of them.——Better all the Grandees of Europe were ſtripped of their needleſs and dangerous Superiorities, and themſelves cruſhed to Atoms, than the Safety of the moſt inconſiderable State endangered.——Tell your Candidates, that you mean to elect Perſons to repreſent *you*, to do *your* Buſineſs, in the Manner *you* approve of. Tell them, that you expect they will, at the End of every Seſſion, *anſwer* truly to whatever *Queſtions* you ſhall put to them, concerning public Buſineſs tranſacted in the Houſe."—Query, would not ſuch Account of all the Tranſactions of a late Houſe, furniſh ſome curious Anecdotes, which would ſtrongly militate both, for, and againſt, ſome of the late Members in the preſent Election?——"Inform them, that you will inſtruct them what to propoſe, and how to vote, in national Concerns, during every Seſſion, and that you will afterwards call them to a ſtrict Account. Again,——No Candidate can think theſe Demands unreaſonable. He pretends to undertake your Buſineſs. And would he manage *your* Affairs in a Manner *you* do not approve? If he tells you, that Members of Parliament muſt be left at Liberty to propoſe, and to vote for what may, in their great Wiſdom *appear to them*, in Conſequence of Argumentation held in the Houſe, and the new Lights they may then ſee Things in, uſeful for the Public Good,—or contrariwiſe; and, that therefore, he cannot agree to be *bound down* to vote in a *certain* Manner; anſwer him, that you require (or to be more courtly and avoid Offence, ſay, deſire) nothing of him, but what he *requires* of his Steward. Tell him, you will allow him a *Sufficiency* of *diſcretionary* Power, in Matters of inferior Conſequence: but, that *you* know, as well as *he*, what is *eſſential* to the well being of the State, and, what naturally leads to its Deſtruction; and, that you have no Notion of *truſting* yourſelves, your Children, and your Country, to the Direction of any Man, or Sett of Men whatever, without proper Conditions previouſly ſettled. The People, be it ever remembered, are the Fountain of Authority. Government, is no more than the Body of Directors of the Bank, or Eaſt India Company.——Do the Proprietors of Bank or Eaſt India ſtock, conſider themſelves as dependent on their Directors? Let it never be ſaid, that this mighty, this ſuppoſed *free* Empire, depends on the Caprice of five or ſix hundred Individuals."—And, God forbid, that the Liberties of this Country, ſhould ever depend ſolely on the Diſcretion and Sagacity of only twenty-ſeven Individuals; Leſt if they are not ſubject to be controuled by Inſtructions from their Conſtituents, little more then a quarter Part of that Number may often ſport with our Liberties as they think fit.——Since it frequently happens, when there are only fourteen Members in the Houſe, and a Majority of them, can, have, and may again, tranſact Buſineſs of the laſt Importance to their Country.——I am therefore a warm Advocate for *inſtructing* Members, and would not myſelf, or advice any of my good Countrymen, to vote for any Candidate who would not previouſly engage his Word of Honour, that he would, when elected a Repreſentative, act up to the *Inſtructions* which he ſhould receive from his Conſtituents.——But, I muſt confeſs, that if after they have complied with ſuch *Inſtructions*, they are not properly ſupported; the People will have no Right to complain, if the next Aſſembly "ſhould ſhew themſelves negligent of their *Inſtructions*, or, obſtinate againſt Meaſures ſalutary for the State, and, inſtead of proving faithful Stewards to the Public, they ſhould openly expreſs a Contempt for all public Spirit, all Love of Country, all political Virtue and Sentiment,"—and ſtigmatize all true Sons of Liberty, with the odious Epithets of *Firebrands*, and Sowers of Diſcord.

PHILANTHROPOS.

Extract from the Journal of the Votes and Proceedings of the General Aſſembly of the Colony of New-York.

Die Mercurij, 9 ho. A. M. the 18th December, 1768.

MR. Kiſſam, from the Committee appointed to prepare a Draught of the Reſolves to prevent undue Practices in the Election of Repreſentatives to ſerve in General Aſſembly for this Colony; reported, That the Committee had drawn up a Draught accordingly; which they had directed him to report to the Houſe; and he read the ſame in his Place, and afterwards delivered it in at the Table, and is as follows, viz.

As the Freedom of Elections for Repreſentatives to ſerve in General Aſſembly, is eſſential to the Intereſts and Safety of this Colony;

Reſolved therefore, That it is the Opinion of this Committee, That if any Perſon hereafter, by himſelf, or any other Perſon being his Agent, with or by his Conſent, Privity or Procurement, at any Time, in, or towards, or before an Election, or by any other Ways or Means on his Behalf, or at his Charge, before his Election, to ſerve in General Aſſembly, ſhall, directly or indirectly, give, preſent or allow, to any Perſon or Perſons, any Money, under the Name of Wages, Loſs of Time, or for Expences, or otherwiſe; or any Meat, Drink, Entertainment, or Proviſion, or make any Preſent, Gift, or Reward, or ſhall make any Promiſe, Agreement, Obligation, or Engagement to give any Money under the Name of Wages, Loſs of Time, for Expences, or otherwiſe, or allow any Meat, Drink, Proviſion, Preſent, Reward, or Entertainment, to any Perſon or Perſons whatſoever, to be elected, or for being elected to ſerve in General Aſſembly; ſuch Perſon or Perſons, ſhall be, and are hereby declared diſabled, and incapaciated from ſitting, or having any Vote or Place in ſuch Aſſembly; and every Voice or Vote procured by any of the Arts, Practices, Promiſes and Means aforeſaid, ſhall, in all Caſes whatſoever, be deemed as abſolutely null and void.

Which Reſolution being read a ſecond Time,

Reſolved, That this Houſe do agree with the Committee in the foregoing Reſolution.

Ordered, That a Bill be brought in purſuant to the ſaid

Reſolution; and that Col. Livingſton and Mr. Kiſſam, prepare and bring in the ſame.

3 *Ho. P. M.*

Mr. Kiſſam, from the Committee of the whole Houſe, to whom was referred, the Bill, entitled, "An Act for paying "the Salaries and Services of the ſeveral Officers of the Go-"vernment, from the firſt Day of September, 1768, to the "firſt Day of September, 1769, and other Services therein "mentioned;" reported, That they had gone thro' the Bill, made ſeveral Amendments, and added ſeveral Clauſes thereto: And that upon his aſking the Committee, Whether they agreed to the Bill, and would direct him to report the ſame to the Houſe?

Capt. De Lancey moved, That the reporting the ſaid Bill be poſtponed until ſuch Bills as this Houſe and the Council have already paſſed for the Benefit of the Inhabitants of this Colony, be paſſed into Laws: And a Debate aroſe, and the Queſtion being put, Whether the Bill ſhould be now reported, as amended? It was carried in the Affirmative, in Manner following, viz.

For the Affirmative.		For the Negative.
Mr. Ten Broeck,	*Col. Schuyler,*	*Capt. De Lancey,*
Mr. Ten Eyck,	*Mr. De Witt,*	*Mr. Walton,*
Mr. Speaker,	*Mr. Mynderſe,*	*Mr. De Lancey,*
Mr. Brinckerhoff,	*Mr. Rapalje,*	*Mr. Wiſner,*
Mr. Miller,	*Mr. Boerum,*	*Mr. Jauncey,*
Mr. Van Cortlandt,	*Col. Livingſton.*	

The Houſe (according to Order) reſolved itſelf into a Committee of the whole Houſe, to conſider of, and draw up proper and conſtitutional Reſolves, aſſerting the Rights and Privileges of his Majeſty's Subjects within this Colony, which they conceive have been greatly abridged, and infringed, by ſeveral Acts paſſed by the laſt Parliament of Great-Britain: After ſome Time ſpent therein, Mr. Speaker reſumed the Chair and Mr. Kiſſam (Col. Philips, being abſent with Leave) reported from the ſaid Committee, That they had come to the following Reſolutions, viz.

As it is not only the common Birth Right of all his Majeſty's Subjects, but it is alſo eſſential to the Preſervation of the Peace, Strength and Proſperity of the Britiſh Empire; that an exact Equality of conſtitutional Rights, among all his Majeſty's Subjects in the ſeveral Parts of the Empire, be uniformly and invariably maintained and ſupported; and as it would be inconſiſtent with the conſtitutional Rights of his Majeſty's Subjects in Great-Britain, to tax them either in Perſon or Eſtate, without the Conſent of their Repreſentatives in Parliament aſſembled It is therefore,

Reſolved, Nemine Contradicente, That it is the Opinion of this Committee, That no Tax under any Name or Denomination, or on any Pretence, or for any Purpoſe whatſoever, can, or ought to be impoſed or levied upon the Perſons, Eſtates, or Property of his Majeſty's good Subjects within this Colony, but of their free Gift by their Repreſentatives lawfully convened in General Aſſembly.

Reſolved, Nemine Contradicente, That it is the Opinion of this Committee, That as his moſt gracious Majeſty is the common Father of all his good Subjects, diſperſed throughout the various Parts of the Britiſh Empire: And as the Commons of Great-Britain in Parliament aſſembled, do enjoy a conſtitutional Right of humbly petitioning his Majeſty as the common Father of his People there, for conſtitutional Benefits, and the Redreſs of Grievances. The Repreſentatives of this Colony, in General Aſſembly convened, lawfully may, and ought to exerciſe the ſame conſtitutional Right, when and as often as to them ſhall ſeem meet.

Reſolved, That it is the Opinion of this Committee, That this Colony lawfully and conſtitutionally has and enjoys, an internal Legiſlature of its own, in which the Crown, and the People of this Colony are conſtituonally repreſented; and that the Power and Authority of the ſaid Legiſlature, cannot lawfully or conſtitutionally be ſuſpended, abridged, abrogated, or annulled by any Power, Authority, or Prerogative, whatſoever, the Prerogative of the Crown, ordinarily exerciſed for Prorogations and Diſſolutions, only excepted.

Reſolved, Nemine Contradicente, That it is the Opinion of this Committee, That this Houſe has an undoubted Right to Correſpond and conſult with any of the neighbouring Colonies, or with any other of his Majeſty's Subjects out of this Colony, or belonging to any Part of his Majeſty's Realm or Dominions, either individually or collectively, on any Matter, Subject, or Thing whatſoever, whereby they ſhall conceive the Rights, Liberties, Intereſts or Privileges of this Houſe, or of its Conſtituents, are, or may be affected.

That Capt. De Lancey moved for the following Addition to the third Reſolve, viz.

"And therefore, that the *Act* of Parliament ſuſpending "the Legiſlature of this Colony, is a high Infringement of "the Freedom of the Inhabitants of this Colony, and tends "to deprive them of their natural and conſtitutional Rights "and Privileges:" And a Debate ariſing upon the ſaid Motion, and the Queſtion being put, whether the ſaid Words ſhould be added? It was carried in the Negative, in Manner following, viz.

For the Negative.		For the Affirmative.
Mr. Speaker,	*Mr. Strong,*	*Capt. De Lancey,*
Mr. Boerum,	*Col. Livingſton,*	*Mr. Walton,*
Mr. Van Kleeck,	*Mr. Ten Eyck,*	*Mr. Miller,*
Mr. Kiſſam,	*Mr. De Witt,*	*Mr. Thomas,*
Mr. Rapalje,	*Mr. Mynderſe,*	*Mr. Jauncey,*
Col. Seaman	*Mr. Clinton,*	*Mr. De Lancey.*
Mr. Holland,	*Mr. Ten Broeck,*	
Mr. Wiſner,	*Col. Schuyler,*	
Mr. Van Cortlandt,		

Reſolved, That it is the Opinion of this Committee, That the Addition propoſed by Capt. De Lancey, is already, ſubſtantially, fully and clearly, contained in the ſaid third Reſolve.

Mr. Speaker communicated to the Houſe, a Letter from Thomas Cuſhing, Eſq; Speaker of the late Houſe of Repreſentatives of the Maſſachuſetts-Bay, to the Speaker of the General Aſſembly of this Colony dated the 11th February laſt; which was read, and an Anſwer thereto was drawn up by the Houſe, which they directed the Speaker to ſign, and to tranſmit the ſame to the ſaid Thomas Cuſhing, Eſq; with Deſire to communicate it to the Houſe of Repreſentatives at their next Meeting.

Mr. Holland, from the Committee of the whole Houſe, to whom was referred the Conſideration of the Letter of Peyton Randolph, Eſq; Speaker of the late Houſe of Burgeſſes of the Dominion of Virginia, dated the 9th May laſt; reported, That the Committee had drawn up the Draught of a Letter in Anſwer thereto, which they had directed him to report to the Houſe: and he read the ſame in his Place, and afterwards delivered it in at the Table, where the ſame was again read, and agreed to by the Houſe.

Ordered, That Mr. Speaker ſign and tranſmit the ſaid Letter to the ſaid Peyton Randolph, Eſq; with Deſire that he communicate it to the Houſe of Burgeſſes at their next Meeting.

A Meſſage from his Excellency the Governor, by Mr. Banyar, Deputy Secretary.

"Mr. Speaker, His Excellency the Governor requires the "immediate Attendance of this Houſe, in the Council-"Chamber, in the City-Hall."

Mr Speaker left the Chair, and with the Houſe attended accordingly; where his Excellency, in the Preſence of the Council, and the Members of the Houſe, was pleaſed to give his Aſſent to Thirty Acts paſſed this Seſſion; the Titles whereof are as follow, viz.

An *Act* for making a further Proviſion of, One Thouſand Eight Hundred Pounds, for furniſhing his Majeſty's Troops quartered in this Colony, with Neceſſaries.

An *Act* further to continue an Act, entitled, an *Act* for granting to his Majeſty the ſeveral Duties and Impoſitions on Goods, Wares, and Merchandizes imported into this Colony, therein mentioned.

An *Act* for paying the Salaries and Services of the ſeveral Officers of the Government, from the firſt Day September, 1768, to the firſt Day of September, 1769, and other Services therein mentioned.

An *Act* for collecting the Duty of Exciſe on ſtrong Liquors retailed in this Colony, from the firſt Day of January, 1769, to the firſt Day of January, 1770, inclusive.

An Act to continue an *Act*, entituled, An *Act* for the more effectual collecting of his Majeſty's Quit Rents in the Colony of New-York, and for Partition of Lands in order thereto; and alſo to continue one other *Act* entitled, an Act for the more effectual collecting of his Majeſty's Quit Rents in the Colony of New-York, and for Partition of Lands in order thereto.

An Act to amend and further to continue an *Act*, entitled, an Act to lay a Duty of Tonnage on Veſſels for defraying the Expence of the Light-Houſe, on Sandy-Hook.

An Act to regulate the Pilots, and eſtabliſh their Pilotage between Sandy-Hook and the Port of New-York, and other Purpoſes therein mentioned.

An Act for the better Determination of perſonal actions depending upon Accounts.

An Act for amending an *Act*, entitled, an Act directing the Executors named in the laſt Will and Teſtament of Abraham De Peyſter, Eſq; deceaſed, late Treaſurer of this Colony, and Frederick De Peyſter, to deliver all public Monies in their Hands, to the preſent Treaſurer of this Colony, and for other Purpoſes therein mentioned.

An *Act* to empower the Mayor, Recorder, and Aldermen, of the City of New-York, or the Major Part of them, to order the raiſing a Sum not exceeding Sixteen Hundred Pounds, for the Uſes therein mentioned.

An *Act* to ſuſpend an *Act*, entitled, an *Act* for the more effectual preventing of Fires, and for regulating of Buildings in the City of New-York, and to indemnify ſuch Perſons as have incurred the Penalties mentioned in ſaid *Act*.

An *Act* further to increaſe the Number of Firemen in the City of New-York.

An *Act* to enable the Mayor, Recorder, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City of Albany, for the Time being, or the major Part of them, to order the raiſing a Sum, not exceeding Two Hundred and Fifty Pounds for the Uſes therein mentioned.

An *Act* to amend an *Act*, entitled, an *Act* for regulating, clearing, and further laying out public Highways, throughout the City and County of Albany.

An *Act* for the Preſervation and Tranſlation of the Dutch Records in the City and County of Albany.

An *Act* to raiſe within the Townſhip of Schenectady, the Sum of Two Hundred and Twenty-ſeven Pounds, Ten Shillings; and the further Sum of, Forty-four Pounds, Twelve-Shillings, to and for the Uſes therein mentioned.

An *Act* to enable the Inhabitants of the Manor of Livingſton, to chooſe an additional Aſſeſſor, and two Conſtables.

An Act to prevent Frauds by Bills of Sale, which ſhall be made and executed after the firſt Day of March, in the Year of our Lord, 1769, in the Counties therein mentioned.

An *Act* to amend an Act, entitled, an Act for the more effectual deſtroying of Wolves and Panthers in the Counties of Ulſter, Dutcheſs, and Orange.

An *Act* for the Relief of the Poor, in the Counties of Ulſter, and Orange, and to enable the Freeholders and Inhabitants of the ſeveral Towns and Precincts thereof, to elect Overſeers of the Poor at their annual Meetings.

An *Act* to aſcertain Part of the Southern and Weſtern Boundaries of the County of Orange, and Part of the Northern Bounds of Queens-County.

An *Act* to appoint an Inſpector of Hemp in the County of Weſtcheſter.

An *Act* to amend an *Act*, entitled, an *Act* to enable the Inhabitants of the Manor of Cortlandt, in the County of Weſtcheſter, to elect two additional Conſtables, and alſo to empower the Inhabitants of the ſaid Manor, to chooſe an additional Number of Overſeers of the Highways.

An *Act* to enable the Superviſors of Orange County, to raiſe the Sum of, Four Hundred and Ninety-five Pounds, Seventeen Shillings, due from the ſaid County, on account of the neceſſary and contingent Charges thereof.

An *Act* to prevent the Uſe of ſpirituous Liquors at Vendues, in the County of Orange.

An *Act* to prevent Damages by Swine in the Townſhip of Marble-Town, in the County of Ulſter, and in the Precincts of Goſhen and Cornwall, in the County of Orange.

An *Act* to raiſe a Fund for defraying Damages done by Dogs in Richmond County.

An *Act* for the more effectual Extinguiſhment of Fires near the Ferry in the Townſhip of Brooklyn, in King's County.

An *Act* to prevent Diſputes and Confuſion in the Townſhip of Marble-Town, in the County of Ulſter. And,

An *Act* for naturalizing Coenrod Shol, Philip Smith, &c.

Die Lunæ, 9 h. A. M. the 2d January, 1769.

A Motion was made by Capt. *De Lancey*, in the Words following, viz.

Mr. Speaker,

"I move, that an humble Addreſs be preſented to his "Excellency, to deſire him to paſs the Bill, entitled, An *Act* "further to continue an *Act*, entitled, an *Act* to empower "Juſtices of the Peace, Mayors, Recorders, and Aldermen, "to try Cauſes, to the Value of Five Pounds, and under, "and for repealing an *Act* therein mentioned;" and the Bill, entitled, "An *Act* to divide Beekman's Precinct in "Dutcheſs County, into two Precincts; to be called Beek-"man's Precinct and Pauling's Precinct."

Ordered, That a Committee be appointed to draw up an Addreſs to his Excellency for that Purpoſe, and a Committee was appointed accordingly.

3*bo. P. M.*

A Meſſage from his Excellency the Governor, by Mr. *Banyar*, Deputy Secretary.

"Mr. Speaker, His Excellency the Governor requires the "immediate Attendance of this Houſe, in the Council "Chamber, in the City-Hall.

Mr. Speaker left the Chair, and with the Houſe attended accordingly; where his Excellency, in the Preſence of the Council, was pleaſed to make the following Speech.

GENTLEMEN,

THE Addreſs preſented to me on the 23d of *November* laſt, in Anſwer to my Meſſage concerning the Riot which was inſolently attempted in this City ſince the Meeting of the Houſe of Aſſembly, gave me the moſt ſanguine Expectations, that the preſent Seſſion would have terminated with Honour to yourſelves, and real Benefit to your Conſtituents; The general Abhorrence without Doors of all immoderate Meaſures, confirm'd me in theſe Sentiments, and it is with the utmoſt Concern, I am now under the Neceſſity of expreſſing myſelf in Terms, as painful and diſagreeable to me, as they can poſſibly be to the Houſe.

The extraordinary Nature of certain Reſolves lately enter'd on your Journals; ſome flatly repugnant to the Laws of *Great Britain*, and others, with an apparent Tendency to give Offence, where common Prudence would avoid it, have put it out of my Power to continue this Aſſembly any longer.

I obſerve by your Journals, that you have prepared Repreſentations of the State of the Colony to be preſented to his Majeſty; Claims that Reſpect the Supremacy of *Great Britain*, are of ſo important and delicate a Nature, that every Motive of Duty and Intereſt urge you at this critical Juncture to avoid Offence, and conciliate a favourable Audience to your Petitions: From the late Aſſurances you gave me, I hope they are expreſs'd in ſuch Terms of Decency and Reſpect, as may recommend them to the Royal Ear, and merit the Attention of the Parliament.

For my own Part, I have ſteadily aimed at, and ſhall ſtill continue my Endeavours to promote the Proſperity of the Colony; and I cannot help lamenting that you have ſuffer'd an intemperate Heat, ſo far to prevail in your Houſe, that my Duty forbids me to countenance your preſent Conduct; for, after you had once reſolv'd to lay your Caſe before his Majeſty, it muſt evidently appear, that the Meaſures you have ſince purſued, were not only unneceſſary, but in the preſent Exigency of Affairs, dangerous to the Colony.

I ſtill entertain ſo good an Opinion of the Houſe in general, that I am willing to impute theſe Proceedings to Error, and ſhall in my Repreſentations of them to his Majeſty, place them in the propereſt Light to prevent, as far as lies in my Power, any unfavourable Miſconceptions of the People committed to my Care, and do that Juſtice which is required at my Hands to the Many, who have the real Intereſt of the Country at Heart; and who have wiſhed to ſee fairer Proſpects of Advantage deriv'd to the Community from your Seſſion, than the Concluſion of it ſeems to promiſe.—I do now, in his Majeſty's Name, diſſolve this Aſſembly, and this Aſſembly is hereby diſſolved accordingly.

H. MOORE.

THE EXAMINER, No. I.

Addreſſed to the Freeholders and Freemen of the City of *New-York*.

Suſcipio Inimicitias Hominum *perditorum*:——

CICERO.

BY the Diſſolution of the late Aſſembly, an Opportunity is given to the Inhabitants of this Province, *once more* to exerciſe the nobleſt Privilege of *a free People*, in electing their Repreſentatives.—"The Right of voting (ſays an eminent Lawyer*) is *a noble Privilege*, which entitles the Subject to a Share in the Government and Legiſlature.—No Law can be made *to affect him or his Property*, but by his *own Conſent*, given *in Perſon*, if he be choſen, *or by his Repreſentative*, if he is a Voter."

In Reality the Rights and Liberties of every one among us, our Lives and Properties, every Thing dear and valuable, are entruſted to the Care and Diſpoſal of our Repreſentatives.—If they are worthy of the Confidence we repoſe in them, we may hope to enjoy the Bleſſings of Liberty, and reap the Fruits of our Induſtry with Quiet and Content; but if they prove falſe to their ſacred and important Truſt, the whole Superſtructure of Britiſh Freedom muſt tumble to the Ground——What was ſaid of *Rome*, "That ſhe could only periſh by her own Hands" may be true of our Liberty with a little Variation.——It will never be loſt but by the Corruption and Villany of thoſe, to whoſe Care the precious Depoſit is committed.—We are ſufficiently guarded againſt the *Attacks* of arbitrary Power on the Side of the Crown, by our excellent Conſtitution, but in this Quarter we are and muſt remain without Defence. †

What Caution then, my Fellow Citizens, ought we to uſe in conferring a Truſt, ſo important in it's Nature, ſo dangerous in it's Abuſe?—How particularly cautious ought we to be *at this critical Time*; when a dark Cloud lowers over our Heads, to elect none but Men of *approved* Integrity and Fortitude?

The late Aſſembly, my Fellow Citizens, it is thought, owed their Diſſolution to the ſpirited Attention which they paid to the Liberties of America.—Your own Repreſentatives diſtinguiſhed themſelves on this glorious Occaſion in an exemplary Manner. They zealouſly purſued the Inſtructions you gave them; with Pleaſure obeyed your Admonitions, and rejoiced to offer their Incenſe upon

* *Lord Chief Juſtice Holt's Opinion, in the Caſe of Aſhby againſt White, 2 Salk. 21.*

† *As all human Things have an End, the State we are ſpeaking of (England) will loſe its Liberty, it will periſh.—Have not Rome, Sparta and Carthage periſhed?—It will periſh when the Legiſlative Power ſhall be more corrupted than the executive.*

Monteſquieu.

lie Governor, by Mr.

e Governor requires the House, in the Council

with the House attended in the Presence of the llowing Speech.

n the 23d of *November* e concerning the Riot his City since the Meet- me the most sanguine would have terminated l benefit to your Con- without Doors of all im- these Sentiments, and ow under the Necessity ainful and disagreeable House.

ain Resolves lately en- repugnant to the Laws apparent Tendency to ce would avoid it, have is Assembly any longer. you have prepared Re- ony to be presented to he Supremacy of *Great* delicate a Nature, that urge you at this critical ciliate a favourable Au- ate Assurances you gave Terms of Decency and o the Royal Ear, and

aimed at, and shall still the Prosperity of the ting that you have suf- prevail in your House, ance your present Con- 'd to lay your Case be- pear, that the Measures ly unnecessary, but in gerous to the Colony. of the House in gene- e Proceedings to Error, them to his Majesty, prevent, as far as lies conceptions of the Peo- at Justice which is re- o have the real Interest have wished to see fairer Community from your ms to promise.—I do ve this Assembly, and rdingly.

OORE.

R, No. I.
nd Freemen of the *ork.*
erditorum.——
CICERO.

e Assembly, an Op- Inhabitants of this he noblest Privilege Representatives.— eminent Lawyer*) les the Subject to Legislature.—No *r his Property*, but *son*, if he be chosen, a Voter."
berties of every one rties, every Thing d to the Care and —If they are worthy em, we may hope rty, and reap the iet and Content; sacred and impor- ture of British Free- nd ——What was only perish by her Liberty with a lit- be lost but by the e, to whose Care ed.—We are suffi- *ttacks* of arbitrary n, by our excellent, r we are and must

ow Citizens, ought so important in it's use?—How parti- *t this critical Time*, er our Heads, to Integrity and For-

low Citizens, it is to the spirited At- berties of America. istinguished them- in an exemplary ed the Instructions obeyed your Ad- their Incense upon

in the Case of Ashby

he State we are speaking perish.—Have not Rome, perish when the Legis- the executive.
Montesquieu.

the Altar of Liberty.—What greater Evidence can you desire of their Attachment to the Interest of their Country, of their Fidelity and Zeal, than they have given in their whole Behaviour? Their Conduct in every Instance has been unexceptionable; and as an *impartial Examiner*, I venture to assert that they have done Credit to your Choice.

If you are really persuaded that the Conduct of your Representatives, and the Regard they have manifested for the Liberties of us all, has been praise-worthy, that Approbation ought to appear, by the Manner in which you now treat them. Consistently with the Instructions *you* gave, and *their Proceedings thereupon*, you cannot fail to re-elect them for the ensuing Assembly.——For consider that if you act otherwise, your Conduct will be a tacit Disapprobation of the Measures *you recommended*, and *they have pursued*.—You will then impliedly betray the Liberties of your Country by expressing a Disregard for those who were the Asserters of them.——But as every good Man will be proud of appearing in the Cause of Freedom, and supporting those who signalize themselves in it, I can entertain no Doubt of the Manner in which you will vote upon this Occasion.

The Eyes of our Fellow Subjects in Great Britain are upon us, and our Conduct engrosses their Attention,—perhaps will in a great Measure influence their Resolutions.——We may hope every Thing from Firmness and Decency, Moderation and Unanimity.——Let us remember the Construction that may be put on any Change in our Representatives.——Let us remember that our Foes will exult at it, our Friends despond.—They will consider us as having abandoned the Cause in which we were embarked, and yielded up those Points we conceive essential to Liberty.

But one of our Representatives having declined serving in the next Assembly, (at least if we may credit his own Declaration, that of the other late Members, and the Affidavit of several Persons of Veracity) there is Room for Consultation upon a proper Person to supply his Place.——Several Candidates have offered.—The most conspicuous are,—the late Mayor, a Man of an irreproachable Character, who has long served this City in General Assembly, to the universal Satisfaction of his Constituents; and another Person, who being *undaunted by two former Repulses*, seems determined to obtrude himself upon us.

The Character of the former is too well known to need a public Examination; that of the latter shall at present be considered in one Particular only.

We seem all to be agreed, my Fellow Citizens, that at this Juncture *more especially*, we ought to choose proper Persons as Guardians of our Liberties.—Now no Person, it is certain, can be a proper Guardian of Liberty, who is not a Friend to it. —To entrust therefore our Liberties to the Care of those who are ill affected to them, or even to those whose Attachment is suspicious, must be esteemed Weakness and Folly.

The Man then who declared the Virginia Resolves to be little less than *Treason* can hardly be thought the proper Representative of a People, averse to all Taxation, either external, or internal, imposed without their own Consent.* To choose such a one our Representative, that is, a Guardian of our Rights and Liberties, would be (as Lord Coke says upon another Occasion) "*Quasi Agnum Lupo committere ad devorandum*," as it were to commit the Lamb to the Wolf to be devoured.

You may remember when the ever memorable Stamp-Act was hanging over our Heads, and Slavery and Ruin threatened to swallow us up, that the Virginia Assembly, actuated by a generous Love of Freedom, took the Lead, and vindicated the Rights of themselves and their Constituents, by animated, but constitutional Resolves.—It was for some Time doubtful how the other Colonies would act, whether they would tamely yield up the inherent Privileges of Englishmen, or imitate the glorious Example of the Virginia Assembly.—At this critical Season to condemn in such harsh Terms, a Conduct so spirited, what was it but to endeavour to stifle the rising Flame of Patriotism, and leave us obnoxious to Beggary and Servitude?

Had the Virginia Assembly couched their Resolves in Expressions too warm, which might have borne unfavourable Constructions, and even been reprehensible on that Account, yet their Zeal would have rendered every Friend of America their Advocate and Defender.—To brand their Resolves at that Time with the *odious Appellation of Treason*, what more could have been done by any of the Minions of Power, or by the detested G. G—n-v—lle himself?†

And now, my Fellow Citizens, consider I pray you, whether such a Man as this, ought to be chosen your Representative, even were there no other Objection to him.—For my Part, I invoke the Supreme Being to enlighten and guide you in your Choice, that it may redound to the lasting Advantage of our Country, and confirm to us the Blessings of Liberty and Trade.——May no Wolf in Sheep's Clothing be able to impose upon you, but may you strip them of their Disguise, and treat them with that Contempt which they have heretofore experienced and richly deserve.

* *This Fact relative to the Virginia Resolves, can be proved by unquestionable Evidence, and was admitted by a Paper published at the late Election, and signed* The Querist.

† *How strange then that Rob. M-rr-y, Abr. Br-sh-r, and Capt. M' Do-g-ll should make Interest in Manner they now do!*

THESE may certify, that we the subscribers, about a month or six weeks ago, heard Robert Murray, of this city, merchant, say, That he believed Philip Livingston, to be a snake in the grass, that he had near worne out a pair of shoes (or would have done it) in getting him in a member at the last election; and that he would wear out a whole, or two pair, at another election to keep him out; and this was said without any reservation—how he the said Philip Livingston, might or might not act in the assembly.

ISAAC SEARS,
ISAAC CORSA.

Sworn this 10th of Jan. 1769, before me,
BENJ. BLAGGE.

I think it incumbent on me to make this solemn and publick declaration, as Mr. Murray when charged with it, (in the presence of seven or eight gentlemen) denied it; and had recourse to mean evasions in order to exculpate himself from the charge. *ISAAC SEARS.*

To the *Freeholders* and *Freemen*, of the *City* of *New-York*.

GENTLEMEN,

WE beg leave to return you our most hearty Thanks, for the general Approbation you have shewn of our past Conduct, by nominating Your late Members as Candidates for the ensuing Election. It affords Us the most sincere Pleasure to find that our Constituents think We manifested a proper Spirit in asserting and maintaining their *just Rights and Liberties*.

Sensible how much depends on our Union and Harmony We embraced with the Approbation of Our Friends, the earliest Opportunity of signifying our Desire to join with PHILIP LIVINGSTON, ESQ; Our late Fellow Member; but as He has declined serving,——MR. JOHN CRUGER, the late Mayor, who formerly served You with Fidelity and Honour, has been prevailed on to join Us, at the earnest Solicitation of a great Number of the Inhabitants,—— And, We hope by Our future Conduct to Merit a Continuance of Your Esteem and Favour, as We are determined that the Liberty, Prosperity, and true Interest of Our Country, shall be the constant Objects of Our Steady Pursuits.

We are with the greatest Respect,
Gentlemen,
Your most Obedient,
And Obliged Humble Servants,
JAMES DE LANCEY,
JACOB WALTON,
JAMES JAUNCEY.

GENTLEMEN,

YOUR Votes and Interest are therefore requested at the ensuing Election for

JOHN CRUGER,
JAMES DE LANCEY,
JACOB WALTON,
JAMES JAUNCEY.

To the *Freeholders* and *Freemen*, of the *City* and *County* of *New-York*.

GENTLEMEN,

To pretend to prove what cannot be denied, would be wasting Time to no Purpose.

THAT it seem'd to be the general Voice of the Inhabitants, to return the Four late Members to represent this City and County in the next general assembly; is as true as the principle upon which that general Voice was founded, is just, virtuous, and reasonable.——For, if it be the Duty of Representatives to assert and maintain the just Rights, Liberties and Privileges of their Constituents, and in Consequence thereof, bring on themselves a Dissolution, or any other Inconvenience: It must be equally the Duty of their Constituents to support such Representatives to the utmost of their Power.——Or there ceases to remain any Incentive to Virtue, or Dread to Evil.——

THAT the late Assembly were dissolv'd for asserting the just Rights of their Country, is certain; and whether they were influenc'd to such Assertions, by Instructions from their Constituents, or from the virtuous Principles of their own Minds, is of no Consequence.——Since, in either Case, they deserve the Thanks (not the Reproaches) of their Constituents, and ought to be restor'd to their former Stations; but more especially so by those, to whose Instructions it is more than probable, is wholly to be attributed the Want of that Support, which some Men amongst us, do now most ungratefully deny them.——

THAT the Three late Members; and their Friends did every Thing in their Power to induce the other late Member to join them; as a Means of preserving the Peace of the City, and by one general united Huzza to proclaim them our Representatives in the next Assembly, can by no Means be denied; and why his Friends would not suffer him to accept a Proposal which seem'd so agreeable to the general Sentiments of the People, and which would have reflected Honour on their late Representatives.——Let them answer to the Public.——

THAT the late Member did absolutely decline serving the Public any longer; is true, because it has been sworn to by several Persons of Credit already; and can be, by many more, if necessary.

AND therefore, as JOHN CRUGER, Esq; who formerly serv'd to the general Satisfaction of the Public; was nominated, instead of the late Member, by a great Number of the Inhabitants; they think they do not infringe the religious Principles of any denominations whatsoever, to request the Votes and Interests of the Freeholders and Freemen, for JOHN CRUGER, JAMES DE LANCEY, JACOB WALTON, and JAMES JAUNCEY.

NEW-YORK, *January* 9th, 1769.

WANTED,

TO do the Washing and Ironing in a large family, a Woman who can do the business well, and bring a good recommendation. 58-62

To the *Freeholders* and *Freemen*, of the *City* and *County* of *New-York*.

GENTLEMEN,

FROM an earnest Desire to avoid all Occasion of Heat and Party Spirit, at a Time when so much depends on our Union and Harmony,——I should with great Pleasure have exerted myself, to support the common Interest of our late worthy Representatives, at the ensuing Election:—— But, as MR. LIVINGSTON, absolutely refused to stand as a Candidate; and, as a great Number of respectable Inhabitants of this City, at their late Meeting, have been pleased to Request me to offer myself, in Union with MR. DE LANCEY, MR. WALTON, and MR. JAUNCEY, as your Representatives; I take this Opportunity of accepting the Honour conferred on me.

THIS fresh Proof of your Confidence and Regard, gives me the highest Satisfaction. And, as I have always endeavoured to answer your Expectation, by a faithful Discharge of the high Trust which you have been pleased repeatedly to repose in me, You may depend, that I shall improve every Opportunity, to promote the Welfare and Interest of my Country; and, more especially, the Prosperity of the worthy Inhabitants, of this City and County.—— The Favour of whose Votes and Interest, I now request for MR. DE LANCEY, MR. WALTON, MR. JAUNCEY, and

Gentlemen,
Your most Obliged,
And most Obedient,
NEW-YORK, *January* 9th, 1769. Humble Servant,
JOHN CRUGER.

City of New-York, ss. WHEREAS at a Meeting of the Freeholders and Freemen, of this City, on Wednesday Evening last, at the Exchange-Room; We the Subscribers were present, and did hear Philip Livingston, Esq; declare, That he did decline serving as a Member for this City and County, in the next General Assembly, for this Colony; and, after so declining, he did return his Public Thanks to the Gentlemen present, for their past Favours to him.

George Harison,
Anthony Rutgers, jun.
January 6th, 1769. *Henry Holland, jun.*
Jacob Degroot,
R. Nassau Stephens.

Sworn before me this 6th Day of January, 1769.
George Brewerton, Justice of the Peace.

WANTS A PLACE,

A Miller from London, who understands both water and wind-mills,——and likewise knows both the English and Scotch method of making Oat-meal. Any person that wants, may apply to the printer. 58 61.

TO BE LET,

FOR one or more years, from the first of may next, the large convenient dwelling house, situated in Broad-street, near the Exchange; Now in the tenure of *Mr.* Uriah Hendricks: For particulars enquire of James Van Varck. 58—

Just imported from London, in the Snow General Gage, Capt. Kemble, and to be sold by

SAMUEL DEALL,

In Broad-Street, opposite the End of Beaver-Street,

A General assortment of kitchen garden seeds, such as fine early Charleton, marrow-fat, Spanish moratto and blue union pease
Broad Windsor and early Lisbon beans
Red & white Spanish onion, and leek
Fine orange carrot
Scarlet radish, and parsnip
Green and white, Cos and cabbage lettuce
Fine colly flower, & red beet
Early sugar loaf, Yorkshire, Battersey and red cabbage
Fine yellow and green savoy
Purple and white brocola
Fine curled endive or sickery
Canary and rape seed, for birds
Broad leafed spinage
White Roman mustard and pepper grass
Round red, and early Dutch turnips
Chervil, curl'd parsley, and cucumber seed

ALSO:

Finest Durham flour of mustard
Split pease
Scots barley, & oatmeal fresh ground
Fine green and souchong teas, with
An assortment of hosiery, millenary, harberdashery and perfumery goods as usual.

—58 61—

TO BE SOLD,

A *TRACT of land lying in Freehold, in the county of Monmouth, East New-Jersey; containing about six hundred acres, on which is a good house, barn, three orchards, and upwards of three hundred acres of cleared upland and meadow. The said tract is so situated, that it will answer to make three farms or settlements; so that there may be a sufficient quantity of clear upland and meadow, and plenty of good timber to each part: The whole would suit any gentleman or farmer, the most part good land, lying in a good neighbourhood, a healthy pleasant place, and as beautiful a prospect, as perhaps any in the province. Any person who inclines to purchase, may have the whole, or either of the parts, by applying to the subscriber who lives on the premises,* JOHN ANDERSON.

ALSO to be sold, A tract of land lying in said Freehold, belonging to Joseph Newton, jun. containing as is supposed, about sixty acres, the most part cleared, having on it a good orchard; house, barn, and smith's shop (being a suitable place for a blacksmith, having been occupied by blacksmiths upwards of fifty years.) Also near two hundred acres of wood land lying about a mile distant from the same.—Any person inclining to purchase, may apply to the subscriber for further particulars.

January 6, 1769. 58 61 JOHN ANDERSON.

PURSUANT to the order of the hon. Daniel Horsmanden, and William Smith, Esqrs, two of the Judges of the supreme court of the province of New-York, an insolvent debtor, and others his creditors, subscribers thereunto: Notice is hereby given to the creditors of the said James Cunningham, to shew cause (if any they have) before the said judges, at the house of the said Daniel Horsmanden, on Tuesday the 17th day of January instant, at eleven of the clock in the forenoon of the same day, being the time and place appointed by the said judges for that purpose; why an assignment of the estate of the said James Cunningham, should not be made to Hannah Hyer, of the city of New-York, widow: And be thereupon discharged, pursuant to the prayer of the said petition, and the directions of the several acts of the colony of New-York, for the relief of insolvent debtors in that case made and provided.

[*No Room for News. Advertisements left out will be in our next.*]

POETS CORNER.

(The following beautiful Lines, are taken from the Pennsylvania Gazette.)

On NEW YEAR's DAY.

AT length imperial Sol, in lucid Car,
Completes his Circuit round this earthly Globe;
And dark DECEMBER clothes the *parting* YEAR,
With icy Honours, and a silver Robe.
See! where *she* moves, with Polyanthus crown'd,
With Step irresolute, reluctant, sad;
At her Approach fell Horror spread the Ground,
And stately Oaks their verdant Foliage shed.
So, like some needy Delegate of Pow'r,
Who plunders boldly whom he should protect;
She strips the Earth of ev'ry blooming Flow'r,
And yields her Sceptre with a cold Respect.
See from her Back an ample Scroll descends,
A motly Record of her chequer'd Reign;
On which alone, fair HISTORY depends,
To form her Volume for the Sons of Men.
There shines the THE MAN of patriotic Soul,
Who three long Years hath stemm'd the Tide of Pow'r
He pleads his Country's Rights, nor fears Controul
From haughty Statesmen—Creatures of an Hour!
Favour'd by Heav'n, to dissipate the Gloom
Which menac'd Ruin to this peaceful Land;
He strains each Sinew, at the Thought of Home,
And makes, in Freedom's Cause, a glorious Stand.
While thus, *abroad*, by arduous Labours prov'd
His Country's Friend! The Friend of human Race!
At Home, the FARMER pleads the Theme belov'd,
With nervous Reas'ning, Elegance and Grace.
Ah! how unlike *the Man* of sordid Mind,
In whose dark Breast, his Country claims no Share;
No Thirst of Glory, Love of human Kind,
No glowing Sense of Honour harbours there.
Inflam'd by Avarice, and lust of Pow'r,
He leaps the Bounds of Justice, and of Truth;
Help'd by some Dæmon, in an evil Hour,
His specious Tales beguil'd the ROYAL YOUTH.
Hence this poor Country groans beneath the Weight
Of Fleets, of Armies, and a vulture Crew;
The rav'nous, mean Dependants of the State,
His Machinations shameful! on her drew.
Yet like the Palm, tho' loaded and oppress,
Her verdure brightens, and her Branches rise!
Her temp'rate Firmness charms each Freeman's Breast
And spreads her Glory to the *eastern* Skies.
See where in Arms, at FREEDOM's generous Call,
Her Sons beneath PAOLIAN Banners move!
While pale and trembling flies th' encroaching GAUL
Before th' unequal Match, "MY COUNTRY's LOVE."
Fir'd with the Sight, I cry'd, "Ye meagre Race!
"Pour forth your Legions—Legions are in vain;
"From Freedom's Vot'ries meet a sure Disgrace,
"And leave your Numbers on th' ensanguin'd Plain."
But Reason checks my over heated Zeal,
And shews that Numbers may ov'rpow'r the Brave;
The friendless Heroes must to Slav'ry kneel,
Or seek (a nobler Choice) th' untimely Grave.
Good Heav'n avert it! is poor Freedom fled
From every Monarch, to this lab'ring CHIEF?
Is all except the Name in ALBION dead!
That she advances not to their Relief.
But why to ALBION bend my longing Sight?
Since *she* does in th' injurious Cause engage;
Hath forg'd her Fetters, and invades her Right,
And tempts her Ruin, from her Children's Rage.
There was a Time, when BRITAIN's better Star,
Shed *Freedom's* Influence on remotest Lands;
AMERICA inhail'd the Ray from far—
The tawny Indian's rugged Breast expands,
O! may the *rising* YEAR, propitious, bring
These former Blessings, in her blooming Train!
Blessings more wish'd for than the Smiles of Spring,
Or (parch'd with Summer's Drought) the gentle Rain.
Then th' imperious splendid Tool of State,
No more shall tyrannize; his Country's Dread!
But stoop reluctant, to an humbler Fate,
And in Oblivion, shroud his hated Head.
No more shall *Britons*, by vile Tales misled,
On Fellow-Subjects bind the gilded Chain;
Whose loyal Zeal shall strike Detraction dead,
And prove that Justice is the greatest Gain.
Then shall fair Virtue smile, with Brow serene,
Freedom and Virtue ever were ally'd;
No *Candidus* shall form for Vice a Screen,
Since Vice disports on Pleasure's dimpled Tide.
But *Peace* and *Concord* shall descend from Heav'n,
And every Shade of Difference remove;
To ALBION Wealth, be thro' our Labours given,
And both unite in *Interest* and *Love*.

Philadelphia, December 31, 1768.

To the Free-holders and Free-men of the City and County of New-York.

THE Appointment of two Members only, by the various Denominations of Dissenters, who form a Majority of the Electors of this City and County, having been offered and not complied with; It was unanimously agreed at a Meeting of several Hundred Inhabitants, that Philip Livingston, Peter Van Brugh Livingston, Theodorous Van Wyck, and John Morin Scott, Esqrs, be Candidates at the ensuing Election for Representatives: The Votes and Interests of the Free-holders and Free-men are therefore requested for those Gentlemen.

New-York, January 4, 1769.

New-York, January 5, 1769.

The SUBSCRIBER

HAVING opened his Day and Night School, informs the *respectable Public*, that he teaches the following Branches of Literature with Fidelity, viz. Orthography or *true Spelling* Orthoephy or just Pronunciation, which the Pupil is taught, not by Precept alone; but by occular Example, and manual Application of some of the Organs of Speech, in such a Manner, that he cannot avoid (if he tries) pronouncing whatever is required; Reading, with proper Stops, Emphasis, Cadence, Quantity and a Delivery, varied and governed by the Sense. Writing is also carefully attended to, as will be evident to any who shall be pleased to inspect the Progress of his Pupils; Arithmetic, Vulgar and Decimal, Mensuration of Superficies, Solids, &c. and that a in very familiar Method, well adapted to Mercantile Affairs. Merchants Accompts according to the most approved Method, by Charge and Discharge or Double Entry, illustrated by a Variety of Specimens, sufficient to render the whole System familiar to the tenderest Capacity. 57 60 HUGH HUGHES.

City of *New-York, New Street* (the Upper End)
October 31, 1768.

CAVE JONES,

CONVEYANCER and SCRIVENER:

TAKES this Method to acquaint the Public in general, that having served a regular Clerkship to the Profession of the Law in LONDON, and assisted for four Years thereafter, the first Practitioners there; He in that Time acquired the just Knowledge of the above Business and will in future prepare (in a perfect Manner) *Deeds* for the absolute Conveyance of Property, *Mortgages*, *Wills*, *Deeds of Gift*, *Articles of Copartnership* and all other Instruments of Writing, to such Effect, as to prevent Disputes and litigious Law Suits, upon Terms (even at this dreary Time) no Way exceptionable. Particulars whereof will be made known upon Application at his Abode as above. He would also assist Merchants, or others, in collecting their Monies, either upon Commission or Agreement. And will solicit Cash, if upon indisputable Security in this Province. The Subscriber humbly hopes to receive Encouragement from those capacitated, as being truly willing to assist all in indigent Circumstances, so far as may possibly prove in his Power. Any Favours conferred, will be most thankfully received, and ever gratefully acknowledged, by

The Publick's truly obedient,
And very humble Servant,
CAVE JONES.

☞ *No evident Service rendered, no Reward requested.*
Strict Secrecy may be depended upon.

WC. HULETT,

DANCING-MASTER,

BEGS leave to acquaint the Ladies and Gentlemen of this City that he has opened his School, at Mrs. Roger's Boarding School, in Wall Street; where constant Attendance is given on the School Days. He likewise teaches the Violin and German Flute and the Use of the small Sword to any Gentleman that would choose to learn in private.

For the GRANADES,
The SLOOP RACHEL,
Joseph Seymour, Master;
WILL sail in three Weeks;
For Freight or Passage apply to THOMAS DURHAM, or said Master.

N. B. Said Vessel will take Horses on Freight.

Choice new RICE,

Just imported per Captain Schermerhorne, from Charles-Town, and to be sold by

HENRY WILMOT,

In Hanover-Square, and with the last Vessels from London,

A Great Variety of Callicoes, Cambricks, Pistol and long Lawns, Dowlases and Tandems, Women's and Children's Shoes, Peelong Sattins; plain and figured Sarsenets, Gauzes, Modes and India Persians; a great Variety of Ribbons, Fans, Blond and black Laces and Trimmings; also a great Variety of Tunbridge and Jewellery Wares, Haberdashery, Hosiery, Millinery, &c. &c. &c. 37 60

New-Jersey, December 10, 1768.

THREE POUNDS Reward.

RUN away from the Subscriber on Saturday Night last, a certain Daniel Stone, who has been from Ireland about two Years; has much of the Brogue in his Talk, is near 20 Years old, and about five Feet ten Inches high, with a fair Complexion, and black Hair: He took with him a little brown Horse between 13 and 14 Hands high, with a Saddle and Bridle. The said Daniel Stone, had on when he absconded, a Thickset Fustian Coat and Waistcoat, a Silver laced Hat, an old brown Bath Rug Great Coat, a Pair of Buckskin Breeches, and a Pair of brown Home-spun Stockings.—Whoever will apprehend the said Runaway, or give Notice where the Horse may be found, shall be entitled to the above Reward to be paid by me

36 59 JOHN CAREY.

Imported per the General Gage, Capt. Kemble, and Westmoreland, Captain Luce, from London, and to be sold reasonably, by

JOHN HUNT,

In Smith's-Street, near Mr. Bend's:

BLUE copperplate furniture callicoes, muslin, cambricks, pistol and other lawns, Irish linens, dowlas's cotton checks, Irish camblets, tammies, black Persians, peelongs and sattins, lungee and silk romals, bandanoes, Barcelona, mode, and linen handkerchiefs; women's purple and crimson grain, and sattin dyed lamb gloves and mitts white kid ditto, worsted mitts, gimps, mignionet and black lace, a variety of fashionable ribbons, Hose's and Bristol shoes, clogs and golo-shoes, children's Morocco shoes and pumps, white, red and yellow flannels, worsted breeches pieces, men's, women's, boy's and girl's worsted hose; white jeans, brown buckrams, glazed linens, men's buckskin and other gloves, men's and boy's felt hats, sailors bound caps; a variety of coloured, Flemish, Scots and darning threads; Balladine sewing silks, scart twist, silk knee garters, silk ferrits, quality and shoe bindings, tapes, bobbins, shirt buttons cotton laces, pins white chapel, common and darning needles, &c. &c. Also choice Bohea tea 57 60

TO BE SOLD,

A Very good House with eight Acres of good Pasture Land adjoining, situate about one Mile from Newark Church, on the main Road to Second-River. The House is almost new, 45 Feet by 32, fronts the Road, has 4 good Rooms on a Floor, with a Fire-Place in each, an Entry through nine Feet wide a good Cellar under the Whole, which has one Fire-Place for a Kitchen, the Door of which opens in the Rear even with the Ground: On the whole it is very convenient for a Gentleman's Country Seat or a Store, as a great Part of the Trade of Newark passes by the Door, and the Lot joins the River, gives a fine Prospect of the River both above and below Newark, as well as of Capt. Kennedy's Mansion-House, and Plantation on Barbadoes Neck. On the Land there is a good Chaise House and Barn, about 80 young Apple Trees, besides other Fruit Trees and Garden. Also a Pot-Ash Works with three Boilers and one Copper, and as complete an oven for refining as any in America, will be sold either with or without the other, on reasonable Terms. Apply to ISAAC MYER, on the Premises, or THOMAS GRANT, at New-York.

N. B. If more Land should be wanted, it may be had on reasonable Terms in the Neighbourhood. 57

A STAGE WAGGON,

Between Poulas's Hook Ferry and Hackinsack, continues to set out every Friday, at about Seven in the Morning:

FROM the House of the Widow Watson at New-Barbadoes, (where the best Entertainment may be had) and will proceed to Poulas's-Hook, from whence the Waggon will set out on its Return, at two o'Clock in the Afternoon; which Stages will be regularly performed every Friday, and the best Usage given to Passengers, each paying two Shillings from one Place to the other.

N. B. The Waggon will regularly stop about eight in the Morning and three in the Afternoon, at the Tavern of Mr. William Earl, in Bergen Woods, where any Person coming over Wehawk Ferry, may readily get a Passage to New-York or Hackinsack, in the said Waggon, kept by

54 57 JOHN BARDAN.

Walter & Tho. Buchanan & Co.

Have just imported in the Brigantine William, Capt. Langdon, from Liverpool, and now opening for Sale, at their Store in Queen-Street;

A Quantity of stript blanketting, 6-4, 8-4, and 9-4 rose blankets, swanskin, baizes and flannels, with a large assortment of goods, as usual, which they will sell on the most reasonable terms.

N. B. Have for sale a few pipes of Madeira wine.

36 59

Stopped about six Weeks ago,

THREE marked ruffled Shirts: The Owner, proving his Property and paying Charges, may have them again on Application to the Subscriber, living at the Corner of Beekman's Slip.

JAMES THOMPSON.

New-York, December 26, 1768.

TO BE SOLD,

By JACOB HALLETT, Taylor,

At the South Side of the Fly-Market, next Door to John Vanderbolt, at the Sign of the Golden-Ball;

GREEN and bohea tea, coffee, chocolate, pepper, allspice, rice, loaf, lump, and brown sugar; Scotch snuff, by the bladder and quantity.

ALSO,

An assortment of dry goods, suitable for the season, such as Bath rugs, coating, bearskins, frize, forrest cloth, penningston, baise, flannels, 3, 4, and 5 thread worsted breeches pieces, sattinets for breeches; a few pieces of best fine ingrain cloths, middling and coarse ditto, sattinets, shalloons, tammies, shags and Mancheſter velvets, manbeens, striped burdet, Irish linen, check, striped holland, stockings, gloves, handkerchiefs, brown linen, scarf twist, sewing silk, threads, buckram, binding, knee garters, silver chain, gold and silver thread basket buttons, best scarf twist ditto, mohair ditto, worsted do. double gilt and plated ditto, pen knives, &c. shoe and knee buckles, scissars, &c. &c. &c. 36 59

WHEREAS Catharine, my Wife has for some Time behaved in a disorderly Manner, has frequently eloped from me, and I am apprehensive may run me in Debt. These are therefore to forewarn all Persons, not to trust, harbour or entertain her on my Account, for that I will pay no Debt of her contracting after the Date hereof. Witness my Hand, this 27th of December, 1768. THOMAS CLEMMONS, Rope-Maker.

NEW-YORK: Printed by JOHN HOLT, at the Printing-Office near the Exchange, in Broad-Street, where all Sorts of Printing Work is done in the neatest Manner, with Care and Expedition. Advertisements of no more Length than Breadth are inserted for Five Shillings, four Weeks, and One Shilling for each Week after, and larger Advertisements in the same Proportion.

pt. Kemble, and West-
London, and to be sold
UNT,
Mr. Bend's:
furniture cal-
istol and othes lawns,
Irish cambletts, tammies,
lungee and silk romals,
nen handkerchiefs; wo-
sattin dyed lamb gloves
mitts, gimps, mignionet
onable ribbons, Hose's
es, children's Morocco
ellow flannels, worsted
oy's and girl's worsted
ns, glazed linens, men's
d boy's felt hats, sailors
Flemish, Scots and darn-
scarf twist, silk knee gar-
ndings, tapes, bobbins,
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OLD,
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good Pasture Land ad-
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main Road to Second-
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each, an Entry through
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passes by the Door, and
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, about 80 young Apple
Garden. Also a Pot-Ash
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ca, will be sold either
able Terms Apply to
THOMAS GRANT, at
nted, it may be had on
od. 57
AGGON,
nd Hackinsack, con-
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f the Widow
where the best Entertain-
to Poulus's-Hook, from
's Return, at two o'Clock
l be regularly performed
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at the Tavern of Mr.
here any Person coming
a Passage to New-York
kept by
JOHN BARDAN.
chanan & Co.
William, Capt. Lang-
pening for Sale, at their
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nkets, swanskin, baizes
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nable terms.
f Madeira wine.
56 59
Weeks ago,
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d paying Charges,
ation to the Subscri-
eekman's Slip.
THOMPSON.
58.
D,
TT, Taylor,
et, next Door to John
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a tea, coffee,
rice, loaf, lump, and
bladder and quantity.
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thread worsted breeches
pieces of best fine in-
to, rattinets, shalloons,
vets, nankeens, striped
lland, stockings, gloves,
ilt, sewing silk, threads,
ver chain, gold and sil-
twist ditto, mohair dit-
d ditto, pen knives, &c.
&c. &c. 56 59
as for some Time behaved
equently eloped from me,
Debt. These are therefore
harbour or entertain her on,
bt of her contracting after
this 29th of December,
MONS, Rope-Maker.
Sorts of Printing
h are inserted for
tion.

SUPPLEMENT to the NEW-YORK JOURNAL, Or GENERAL ADVERTISER.—NUMB. 1358.

[THURSDAY JANUARY 12, 1769.]

The ANATOMIST. No. XIV.

——Still they find it good
To keep th' infection high in people's blood;
For active faction must be doing still,
Lest she unlearn her art of doing ill.
Dr. LLUEL. Miracles.

THE Priests in Spain, in order to rivet the prejudices of their party against the Reformed Religion, once told the people, that Protestants were not like Catholics, but had heads like dogs, and other furious animals.

Just such a piece of art our Centinel seems to have used, in order to terrify the good people of America in regard to Bishops. For he ushers his very first paper into the world with the following prepostterous picture from Horace, viz.

Humano capiti, cervicem pictor equinam
Jungere si velit, &c.

and endeavours, through all his succeeding numbers, to represent prelates as monsters more frightful and dangerous than those of the Spanish Priests. Every thing that could be judged exceptionable in the character of Bishops that lived a century ago, is collected, as it were, into one character for our American Bishop; and then it is modestly hinted, that if such a creature should be let loose in America, he would devour all before him; or, as the Centinel himself has it, would "destroy our charters, laws, constitutions, and threaten us with the still further loss of our civil and religious liberties."—

Every reader would imagine, that the Centinel had some good foundation for such a terrible alarm—"of the loss of civil and religious liberty," by the power of an American Bishop. It might be thought that such power could be grounded on some law—but I have shewn that there is no such thing possible. Or, again, it might be thought, at least, that the plan of the American Episcopate itself, proposed some such power.—But quite the reverse is the case; and it is high time that this plan was now laid before the reader; who will be greatly surprised to find it the most innocent thing, instead of being the most dangerous. In short, the whole power proposed for an American Bishop (and all he can possibly exereise consistent with our laws) amounts to no more than is daily exercised by any five or six of our clamorous adversaries, within their bounds, in Presbytery met.

The plan for an American Bishop, which the Centinel most disingenuously strives to persuade the public is a "novel-invention," set on foot by a few American Clergy, at this particular time, for particular purposes, is, notwithstanding, a pretty old invention, set on foot in no times of trouble or distress, and first drawn up by no American Clergyman, but by an English Prelate, in whose favour even Dr. Mayhew has made an aberration into candour; and forgetting his usual Bishop-baiting humour, declares him a Prelate who was "a great ornament of the Episcopal order, and of the Church of England."

It is the good Bishop Butler we speak of, who, in the year 1750, digested and drew up the scheme for an American Episcopate; a copy of which follows, taken from one in the Bishop's own hand, formerly in possession of William Vassal, Esq; of Boston.

1. "No coercive power is desired over the laity in any case; but only a power to regulate the behaviour of the Clergy who are in Episcopal orders; and to correct and punish them according to the law of the Church of England, in case of misbehaviour, or neglect of duty; with such power as commissaries abroad have formerly exercised [over the Clergy in the colonies.]

2. "Nothing is desired for such Bishops, that may in the least interfere with the dignity, or authority, or interest of the Governors, or any other officers of state. The probate for wills, licences for marriages, &c. are to be left in the hands where they now are; and no share of temporal government is desired for Bishops."

3. "The colonies are to be at no charge in the maintenance of the Bishop."

4. "No Bishops are intended to be settled in places where the government is in the hands of Dissenters, as in New-England, &c.—But authority to be given only to ordain Clergy for such Church of England congregations as are among them, to confirm the members of the same, and to inspect into the manners and behaviour of their Clergy."

This scheme was proposed near 20 years ago, and * published soon after; and therefore, whatever novelty may be in it, cannot be ascribed to a few American Clergy of the present day, but must be charged first to Bishop Butler, and then to Bishop Sherlock, and Archbishop Secker; both of whom publicly declared this to be the only plan, long before Dr. Chandler's appeal. And all these great Prelates, who certainly knew the principles of the Church of England as well as the Centinel, thought it not in the least "inconsistent with her principles," to have an American Bishop, merely "for ordaining Ministers, confirming youth, and visiting our own Clergy," without any government whatsoever over the laity; leaving each congregation to be governed, in its spiritual affairs, by its own Presbyter, assisted by vestries, as at present.

I should be glad to know what is inconsistent or impossible in this? Or, to use the Bishop of Landaff's words—"What is the fear? What is the "danger? Can two or three persons, restrained to "these spiritual functions, be dangerous to any, "in any matter? In what? Or to whom? Can "they possibly, so limitted, on any pretence what-"ever, attempt to molest any in their religious "concerns? Can they invade the rights of the ma-"gistrates? Can they infringe the liberties of the "people?"

Most certainly none of these things could be done by them. For the plan aforesaid, which is to be the foundation of their appointment, declares against every thing of this kind. Our own colony-laws; likewise declare the same, in the care they have taken to secure the civil and religious rights of every member of the community; and it hath been fully shewn that no English laws, statute or common, can extend here to create any Ecclesiastical jurisdiction over the laity whatever.

What then can be the ground of the Centinel's apprehension of the destruction of our "charters, laws and very constitutions," by the introduction of a Bishop? On reading over his several papers, I declare myself absolutely unable to find any such ground whatever. I do indeed find many things said by him in one paper, and seemingly unsaid in another; and though one can hardly tell in which of them he would desire most to be believed, yet if we will take the pains to cross-examine him, and put one of his arguments *versus* another, we shall find that the man himself had none of those fears and apprehensions which he laboured to spread among his party.

The Centinel against the Centinel,
On the danger of an American Episcopate.

"Thanks be to our wiser statesmen, of late spiri-"tual power has been kept within due bounds, and "Dissenters in England have been suffered to wor-"ship GOD peaceably, according to their con-"sciences; and many of the Clergy of the esta-"blishment, with a truly Christian temper, have "written and preached in favour of toleration †."

Thus he thought, and thus he spoke in No. 3, and "thanks be to" the man for having once given an instance of honesty and candour. We are now almost ready to shake hands with him, and lay aside animosity.—But alas! when we come to his 5th number, we are quite knocked up again. For tho' he has just acknowledged that the Church suffers Dissenters in England to worship GOD peaceably, according to their consciences; yet, in this number, he declares that they are oppressed by the Church, regardless of the rights of conscience.

"Do you expect (says he to Dr. C.) we can "lay aside all jealousy of a Church which we see "oppressing all others, both in England and the "colonies, in such flagrant instances, regardless of "their rights of conscience ‡, &c."—Let the kind reader try to reconcile this with the former paragraph.

But these are not the only instances where the Centinel hath blown cold and hot, and contradicted in one place, what he hath confidently asserted in another. For in this same good humoured paper, number 3, where he has made some "aberrations into truth"—a thing more remarkable in him than if he had made those contrary "aberrations" which Mr. Livingston accuses a Bishop with—I say in this good humoured number 3, we find the following acknowledgment, viz.—

"It is evident, that to maintain the toleration, "and support the rights of conscience, the govern-"ment has been careful to promote in the Church, "men of moderation only."

But before he gets through number 4, his good humour and charity wholly desert him; the Church is filled again with men whose temper is quite the reverse of moderation—men whose spirit of persecution is ready to flame out in all its wonted rage.—

"They must (says he) give the world some more substantial proofs of their peaceable forbearing temper, than their advocate Dr. Chandler's word, before we can believe that the spirit of persecution is not yet alive in the Church, and would not flame out again, in all its wonted rage, if they were but allowed to exercise the powers they claim."—

Here now the poor man seems in a great fright; but a little afterwards, in the same number, he recovers himself, and appears very well content—that these "exorbitant powers (which had so distressed his imagination) are limited by the salutary restraints of some modern statutes.—The wings of these High-fliers have been cropt." &c.

What can be said to a man that seems thus afraid, and not afraid; that retracts in one place what he asserts in another, and that puts improbable, if not impossible, cases; and, in these cases, cries out to have security for negatives, viz. that such and such things will not happen!

If the Centinel wishes to be believed, when he declares "the government hath been careful to promote in the Church, men of moderation only;" that "many" (he might have said the far greatest part) of the Church Clergy are advocates for "toleration;" that "the wings of High-fliers are cropt;" that they are not "allowed to exercise the powers they claim; but are limited by the salutary restraints of some modern statutes."—I say, if he be in earnest in these assertions, which, indeed the invincible force of truth, and facts notorious, seem to have extorted from him; then he hath the very security he desires—a security more substantial than the word of an hundred Dr. Chandler's—even a security equal to what we have for life, limb and property—viz. the faith of government, and the sanctity of laws and charters. For if "the salutary restraints of modern statutes" are able to prevent persecutions, and secure liberty of conscience, in a country where bishops are clothed with legal powers; what can be apprehended from them in a country where the same laws for liberty of conscience, have their fullest force, and yet no law that can vest a Bishop with the least temporal power over the laity, doth extend;

But although this be demonstrably true; and although the Centinel, by his own concessions, hath cut himself out of every ground of apprehension; yet, for all this, he will be apprehensive still. "Supposing (says he) these Bishops, sent over with these limited powers, is there any probability they will remain content with them?" Just such another question as this did our Centinel's great prototype, Dr. Mayhew, put upon being told that the "Bishops are now, and have long been, as quiet an order of men as any in the nation."—"But who knows whether they will continue so?" And the same answer that was given Dr. Mayhew, will serve his disciple, the Centinel,—"Who can know with certainty any such thing, concerning any persons whatsoever?" Who knows whether the New-Englanders (whose wings were once cropt by the loss of their ancient charter, &c.) will remain content with their present restricted powers, and will not again hang Quakers, Witches, &c. Who knows whether dissenters, either in Old or New-England, will be content long, without oversetting again the constitution both in Church and state? Who knows whether they will not again erect a commonwealth? And again lead their king—

But I forbear pursuing this argument for the present, as it might justly be replied, that there is no reason to suppose any such thing; the times and tempers of men being much changed—Why then may not the same reply be admitted on our side? What signifies it to say, that a Bishop in America will not be long contented with limited powers, any more than to say that Independents, &c. will not

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* *The scheme, as it stands above, taken from Bishop Butler's copy, revised and approved by Bishop Sherlock, was published at London fifteen years ago, viz. in the year 1753; at the end of a book of Ethics, &c. written by the Reverend Dr. Johnston, of Stratford.*

† *Centinel, No. 3.* ‡ *Ibid. No. 5.*

he' ong contented with them? Are our laws, and ' ..ftitutions, and charters, to be annulled for the contentment of either ſide; And certainly this muſt be done, before either can exerciſe the leaſt Eccleſiaſtical juriſdiction over the other,

For ſhame! that people cannot argue as they would wiſh to be argued with. Is it fair, is it brotherly, in any ſet of men, to keep up an eternal clamour, in order to deprive their Fellow Proteſtants of a natural right, merely on account of old grudges, that ought long ſince to have been done away; or on account of groundleſs fears concerning what may, or never may, happen?

Dr. Mayhew, on further conſideration, ſaw the unfairneſs of ſuch a conduct, and in his ſecond piece ſays—"It it readily owned, that our apprehenſions of what may poſſibly or probably be the conſequence of ſending Biſhops to America, ought not to put us on infringing the religious liberty of our fellow ſubjects and Chriſtian brethren; neither have we any power to do ſo, if we were unreaſonable and wicked enough to deſire it, our charter granting ſuch liberty to all Proteſtants."

If the Centinel could have the virtue to make the like confeſſion, it might bring this diſpute to a ſpeedy concluſion. But if groundleſs jealouſies and clamours (about contingencies abſolutely improbable, and only poſſible to happen on a diſſolution of all law and equity) are to be ſtill thrown out, in bar of our juſt rights, it is high time that our jealouſies ſhould have vent alſo; and that we ſhould make it appear, as we juſtly can, that if the religious rights of America are ever like to be in danger from any ſet of men, it is from theſe our antagoniſts themſelves; and that other denominations in America can have no ſecurity againſt their aſpiring temper, but from the Church of England being conſtantly in a condition to balance their power, and to keep pace with their growth.

BOSTON, December 19.

JOURNAL of OCCURRENCES, continued.

LAST Evening after Church Service, there was a conſiderable gathering of Children and Servants, near the Town Houſe, drawn by the Muſic of the Fife, &c. which is again heard on the Sabbath, to the great Concern of the ſober and thoughtful Inhabitants; Some of thoſe Youth's having behaved ſo as to diſpleaſe the Officer, Orders were given the Guard to clear the Parade; they marched up with Bayonets preſented,—one of the Lads was purſued by a Soldier to ſome diſtance, who made a Thruſt with his Bayonet, which paſſed thro' his Coat, and had he not thrown himſelf on the Ground that Inſtant, its thought he would be run thro' the Body: He has entered a Complaint againſt ſaid Soldier, with one of the Magiſtrates of the Town; *an Application to the Military on any ſuch Occaſions would be reſented by the Inhabitants, who would by no Means countenance the Exerciſe of Law-Martial in the Body of the County, and in a Time of Peace.*

Dec. 20. Capt. Sweeney, arrived from Halifax with the Remains of the 14th, 29th, and Part of the 59th Regiments, quartered here, and a Number of Women belonging to the ſaid Regiments. He informs that the Schooner Providence, Capt. Campbell, with Military Stores, was caſt away the 19th Ultimto, on Betty's Iſland, in Proſpect Harbour, and one Man drowned. We alſo learn from Auguſtine, that Capt. Chambers was arrived there with the Troops with-drawn from Penſacola; on his Paſſage, he met with a violent Gale, in which he loſt his Maſt, and had four Feet Water in his Hold, where ſome of the ſick Soldiers were drowned. A large Ship, one of the Cork Fleet, with Col. Mackay, moſt of the Officers of his Regiment, and a Number of Soldiers on Board, is ſtill a miſſing Veſſel.—*Some important Acquiſitions were made in the late War from our Enemies, with much leſs Expence and Loſs to the Nation, than will be occaſioned by the late extenſive Movements, and very extraordinary American Proceedings.*

By Letters from Sanduſky-Bay, we learn that ſome Gentlemen on their Way from Detroit, were robbed of many Things of Value by ſome Indians; that the Sloop Charlotte, was caſt away on Lake Erie; and the Schooner Boſton burnt in Cat Fiſh Creek, on the ſame Lake, ſuppoſed by the Indians: *Accounts of Damages done by the Indians ſince the withdraw of Troops from the Out Settlements, may be expected to multiply upon us.*

Dec. 21. This Day there was a Meeting of his Majeſty's Council, when the Governor informed them, that an Action of Treſpaſs, had been brought againſt Stephen Greenleaf, Eſq; Sheriff of the County of Suffolk, by Mr. John Brown of the Manufactory, for breaking, entering in, and keeping Poſſeſſion of an Appartment in ſaid Houſe. The G——r expreſſed his Hopes and Expectations, that the C——l would *ſupport* the Sheriff, who he ſaid had acted in that Buſineſs by their Authority, and therefore ought to be *ſaved harmleſs by them.* This Motion of the G——r's having been ſupported, one or more of the Council obſerved to this Purpoſe, that the Vote for clearing the Manufactory Houſe, was at firſt obtained by a Majority of one only, or ſix out of eleven, preſent,—that it was intended by the Council to be done in *a legal Manner*, and that when the Affair was in Agitation, they thought it neceſſary to wait upon his Excellency and did accordingly wait upon him, and that even the Gentlemen themſelves, who voted for the clearing the Houſe, declared to his Excellency that the *Manner* of Proceeding, was in their Opinion *illegal*, and *different* from what they expected, when they voted for it. Upon which the G——r was pleaſed to ſay, that as the Sheriff had acted in this Affair, in conſequence of the Vote of the C—l, it muſt appear very unaccountable in them not to ſupport him; that it would have an ill Appearance on the *other Side of the Water*, where it would certainly be known, and in order to intimidate the C——l into his Meaſures, he very delicately intimated that it would be a Subject of *Repreſentation*: When undoubtedly ſuch Kind of Gloſſes would be put upon it, as had before been put upon their humble Petitions, and other Parts of their Proceedings. The Council did not think it adviſeable to determine on a Matter as *new* and *unprecedented* as it was *important*, and therefore referred it for further Conſideration, to a full Board; where its to be hoped a greater Concern will appear to *ſecure* the ſubſtantial Rights of every honeſt Houſeholder, than to *provide a Screen* for any Creature of a G——r whatſoever.

But tho' the G——r has upon more Occaſions than one expreſſed his Concern to ſave the Credit of his T——ls,— is it not worthy of Remark, that ſo little Regard was diſcovered for the Honour and Dignity of his Majeſty's C——l, as that when one of thoſe Honourable Gentlemen complained in C——l of the Treatment he had received in having his Chariot ſtopt and ſearched for Deſerters, this G——r ſhould treat the Complaint with Neglect; and rather defend, than cenſure the Conduct of the Soldiery in ſtopping the Inhabitants; and what is ſtill more aſtoniſhing: At a C——l convened upon the Arrival of the Troops to conſider of C—l—l D———s Demand for Quarters; an Hon. Gentleman who had long had a Seat at the B——d, and who had freely ſpoke to this Point, as he thought the Good of the Province, and the Service of his Sovereign required, was modeſtly told by this Gentleman of the Sword, that if he had meant any Inſult upon him in his Speech, he ſhould have taken his own Satisfaction, as ſoon as they were off that Floor; and this in the very Preſence of the G———r, without his taking the ſlighteſt Notice of ſo groſs an Affront offered to the *whole* B—d.

Oct. 22. A common Soldier of one of the Regiments arrived from Ireland, having the laſt Evening made too free a uſe of Spirituous Liquors, was this Morning found dead in his Barracks: It is ſaid that the Captain he was under, has ordered all the Men belonging to his Company, to view the Corps of the Deceaſed, that by his unhappy fate they might be deterred from ſuch Intemperance as has brought this Perſon and many before him to an untimely End; Its to be hoped a ſuitable Number of Officers will be *pickt out* of the Military Core, to lead and accompany the Soldiers on this melancholy Service.

Dec. 23. It may now be ſaid that the G——r and C—m—rs have the laſt Night had a ſort of an Aſſembly at Concert Hall; Never were the Gentlemen concern'd more liberal in their Invitations, even thoſe Ladies who declin'd ſubſcribing, had their Cards; the neighbouring Towns were reconnoitred for Females, and the good natured S——r of the B——d of C—m—rs was ſo complaiſant as to offer to go as far as Salem to bring two Damſels from thence; their Efforts were finally ſo ſucceſsful, as to procure from among themſelves and their Connections, about ten or twelve unmarried Ladies, whoſe Quality and Merits have been ſince related with the ſpritely Humour of a Military Gallant.—The Ball was opened by Capt. W——n,—a Gentleman who has been already taken Notice of in this Journal; There was indeed a numerous and blazing appearance of Men, but the Ladies of all Ages and Conditions ſo few, that the moſt preciſe Puritan could not find it in his Heart to charge ſaid Aſſembly with being guilty of the Crime of mixt dancing.——

Dec. 24. We are informed by the Boſton Chronicle, but know not the Grounds the Publiſhers have for ſuch Information,—that a Packet is ſoon expected from London, with Orders for calling a new Aſſembly of this Province, which is much to be deſired. As the Governor expreſsly declared in his Meſſage to the late Houſe of Repreſentatives, that he had laid before them the full of the Orders he had then received; it is difficult to account for his not having called one before, or why he ſhould wait for any Orders, relating to it; for it did not appear that he was under any Prohibition. The ill Conſequences therefore that have or may ariſe from the Want of an Aſſembly at this critical Time, muſt be accounted for by the G——r and not by the M——r. But if he has ſince received ſuch prohibitory Orders, is it not an Infringement of the Honour of the G——r, as well as the Rights of the People granted in the Charter of the Province? In that Charter the King has been pleaſed to devolve the Power of calling, adjourning, proroguing or diſſolving the Aſſembly upon the Governor: And he being preſent and knowing to every Emergency that takes Place, it muſt be an Advantage to the People to have this Matter left to his Prudence; But if the Being of an Aſſembly is for the future to be left to the Will or Humour of a Miniſter, and he at the Diſtance of a Thouſand Leagues, unconnected with, and independent upon the People for his Support, the Time may come when we may be in a worſe Situation than the Nation was in, in the Reign of Charles the Firſt, when there may be not only a Vacation of the General Aſſembly for twelve Years, but *no Aſſemblies at all*: Or if we ſhould happen to have a Governor *of Integrity* and Steadineſs to aſſert his own *Honour* and the People's *Rights*, he would in all likelihood be ſoon recalled for diſobeying the Command of the Miniſter, who would *reſcind* them; But the Rights of American Charters, ſeem at preſent to be of very little Importance in the Opinion of our American G——r, or the M——r in the American Department.

Dec. 25. One great Objection to the Quartering of Troops in the Body of a Town, is the Danger the Inhabitants will be in of having their Morals debauched; The Ear being accuſtomed to Oaths and Imprecations, will be the leſs ſhockt at the Profanity, and the frequent Spectacles of drunkenneſs, exhibited in our Streets, greatly countenances this ſhameful and ruinous Vice. The Officers of the Army are not backward in reſenting the ſmalleſt Diſreſpect offered themſelves by a Soldier, and ſuch Offences are ſeverely puniſhed; but it ſeems the Name of God may be diſhonoured with horrid Oaths and Blaſphemies, in their preſence without their looking upon themſelves as obliged to puniſh, or even reprove them for the ſame; perhaps they take this to be the Duty of the Civil Magiſtrate, and indeed it appears highly reaſonable, that the Magiſtrates of the Town ſhould Notice thoſe Offences, and exert themſelves in all legal Ways, to reſtrain the Soldiery from ſuch Enormities, and check the Progreſs of ſo terrible a Contagion among the Inhabitants.—Thoſe who look upon the awful Denunciations of God's Word againſt Sinners, not merely as Bugbears to affrighten, but what will really be inflicted on all Impenitents, cannot but compaſionately wiſh that more Pains were taken and better Means uſed to reform the Army. This Set of Men are generally made up of the moſt thoughtleſs and unprincipled of our Youth; The common Soldiers are in general deſtitute of Bibles and proper Books of Devotion; their pay ſo ſmall as not to enable their procuring them, or elſe we might ſuppoſe Stoppages for them as well as other Articles; What a pity is it that the Society for Propagating the Goſpel, do not ſpare a Part of their Charity for this Purpoſe; and if together with this, due Care was taken in the Appointment of Chaplains, and ſtrict Orders given them, diligently to purſue the Duties of their Office, by rebuking, exhorting, inſtructing, and daily praying with their Regiments, might we not hope for ſuch Succeſs, as that the Reproach which has been too juſtly caſt upon us by Foreigners, "That our Army has leſs Appearance of Religion among them than there is among any other in Europe," may be ſoon wiped away?

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